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JPRS L/10654

13 JULY 1982

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 30/82)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
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HONG KONG

LEGAL PROTESTS ALTER DANGEROUS DRUGS AMENDMENT BILL

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 16

[Text]

Protests from lawyers that a Bill to clamp down on drug trafficking would "seriously violate human rights" led to two amendments being made yesterday.

Only a police officer or Customs officer of or above the rank of inspector will be able to request a search of body cavities of a suspected drug courier, under the amended legislation.

And the proposed blanket legal immunity for a doctor conducting such a search has been done away with.

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Bill 1982 and these amendments to it became law yesterday.

The Bill allows the prosecution of people engaged in "diluting" or "cutting" dangerous drugs by redefining the "manufacture" of dangerous drugs under the ordinance.

It also ensures that any quantities of dangerous drugs, however small, are regarded as dangerous drugs.

In its unamended form, the Bill allowed a search of body cavities of suspected drug couriers with or without consent, and extended legal protection to a medical practitioner conducting such a search.

"The Unofficials' legislation scrutiny group examining the Bill agrees... that drug trafficking and abuse still represent a great threat to the social health of the community," the group's convenor, Mr Peter Wong, said.

In the resumed debate on the Bill before it was passed, he said the group had received strong representations from the Bar Association on the Bill in its unamended form.

The association "takes the view that the Bill constitutes a serious violation of human rights and that the proposed powers can only be justified if they are absolutely necessary."

"It feels that there must be more efficient safeguards before such powers are exercised."

"And the proposed Section 52A is not justified as it seeks to give blanket immunity to the doctor concerned from a claim for damages, even if he should cause serious personal injury or damage to a victim of the search arising out of his negligent act in the performance of the proposed statutory duty," Mr Wong said.

The group shared this concern and the Government agreed to introduce compromise amendments — only disciplinary staff of or above inspector rank may request a search of body cavities, which will be conducted by doctors of the same sex unless the suspect otherwise consents, and the proposed Section 52A is deleted.

The right to conduct a search of body cavities does not, however, carry with it the right to authorise surgery on the suspected person, Mr Wong said.

Another Unofficial, Mr

John Swaine, also speaking for the Bill, expressed concern about the provision that any quantity of a dangerous drug shall be a dangerous drug for the purposes of the ordinance, although the quantity is insufficient to be measured or used.

"We have been told by the Government chief chemist that the minimum amount of dangerous drug which is measurable is five micrograms or .000005 of a gram."

"I am sure the Attorney-General will wish to avoid the absurdity of charging someone with possessing a microscopic amount of a dangerous drug when common sense tells us... that this cannot in fact amount to anything," he said.

The Secretary for Security, Mr Lewis Davies, said notice had been taken of this concern.

"Like Mr Swaine, I am sure that the Attorney-General will wish to avoid charging anyone with possession of microscopic amounts of dangerous drugs when that would be absurd in the particular circumstances."

"But since it is not possible to foresee every sort of case that might arise, it is important that we do not unduly tie our hands," he said.

He added that certain safeguards implicit in a recent House of Lords' decision were not displaced by the Bill.

CSO: 5320/9132



HONG KONG

DOWNWARD TREND IN NUMBER OF ADDICTS REVERSED IN 1981

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

Kun Tong has been picked as the first target of a new publicity drive by anti-drugs fighters.

The district is one of the top three for drug abuse in Hongkong in terms of numbers of known addicts.

At a meeting yesterday, Kun Tong District Board members endorsed a proposal for a campaign to be launched this autumn.

As well, members called for a consistent campaign by the Action Committee Against Narcotics to drive the anti-drugs message home, rather than a piecemeal campaign.

Speaking at the board meeting, ACAN's Commissioner, Mr Peter Lee, said the latest statistics showed previous indications that the drug scene was under control had been reversed.

The statistics were gathered by the Central Registry of Drug Abuse.

Mr Lee told board members the downward trend in the number of new addicts since 1977 was reversed last year when a 19 per cent increase — 3,398 new cases — was reported.

He also said 571 new addicts were in the 15-19 age bracket last year, as compared to 283 the year before.

For the 20-24 age group, the comparable figures for 1980 and last year are 546 and 747 respectively, an increase of 37 per cent.

"These are serious warning signs that demand our urgent and careful attention to the fight against narcotics," Mr Lee said.

He outlined four areas of concern: with a reservoir of 40,000 addicts in the population, there exists an ever present threat that addiction will spread.

Mr Lee also said police statistics showed an increase of 75.4 per cent in the number of young people under 21 connected with serious drug crimes, and a 240 per cent increase for minor drug offences last year compared with 1980.

He also noted that the number of young female addicts is increasing faster than the number of males.

The bumper harvest in the poppy plantations of the Golden Triangle had caused a significant drop in the price of illicit drugs.

CSO: 5320/9132

HONG KONG

POLICE MAKE RECORD HAUL OF 37.7 KG OF HEROIN BASE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Tommy Lewis]

[Text]

The Narcotics Bureau's largest-ever single seizure of heroin base was made in Aberdeen yesterday. Police found the drug — with a street value of \$18 million — packed in two suitcases.

The find will give Police Commissioner Mr Roy Henry more ammunition in his efforts to impress upon the bi-annual Interpol Conference in Bangkok, Hongkong's grave concern over the increasing activity of syndicates smuggling drugs into the territory.

Mr Henry, accompanied by the head of the Narcotics Bureau, Mr Eddie Hui Ki-on, leaves for Bangkok today. The two will hold discussions with their Thai counterparts on current drug trends in the region and their efforts to combat syndicates in both territories.

Hongkong's representatives are certain to use the conference to raise the issue of yesterday's seizure with Thailand's Secretary of Narcotics Control Board, General Pow Sarasin. Narcotics officials here are certain the drugs were smuggled into Hongkong from Thailand.

The seized heroin base, in block form, had the well-known trademarks "Eagle" and "Kwai Kee" on them, indicating they are products of the "Golden Triangle."

The seizure is believed to be a shipment imported by a drug syndicate with a "substantial background," in an effort to boost the market supplies to the estimated 45,000 to 50,000 addicts in Hongkong.

Police believe that the drugs were brought into Hongkong by a fishing junk which unloaded the consignment from a Thai fishing trawler in international waters or waters close to the territory.

"The wrappings and sacks in which the drugs were found had Thai writings and had salt . . . an indication that they had been smuggled into Hongkong by a fishing boat," said Detective Superintendent Peter Man Shing-hon, who led his officers in making the seizure in Aberdeen.

Supt Man said the seized 37.7 kg heroin base could be converted to 113 kg of No 3 heroin and could fetch a hefty \$18 million on the retail market.

At a press conference yesterday, Supt Man said they were acting on information that a shipment of drugs was to be landed in Aberdeen at about 6 am.

He said he and his officers raced to an approach road to the Tin Wan temporary housing area near the Aberdeen Fish Market, and found two large unattended suitcases placed on the roadside.

The suitcases were opened and the bureau's officers found them packed with heroin base blocks.

Supt Man said that no one has been arrested in connection with the seizure and his officers have already mounted a search for members of the syndicate involved in the importation.

"We have already obtained some clues as to the personalities behind the syndicate," Supt Man added.

Yesterday's seizure could affect supplies locally, and police believe that heroin prices on the streets may be raised within the next few days.

However, both police and customs officers believe that drugs are being smuggled into Hongkong on all routes and it appears that there are ample supplies for addicts for the time being.

Police sources said bigger drug consignments are likely to be smuggled into Hongkong in future as "drug hoarders" in Thailand are selling their stocks cheaper in recent months because of another bumper crop in the Golden Triangle.

They are trying to get rid of drug stocks, since if more supplies enter Thailand from the Golden Triangle, the prices there may plunge even

lower.

The cheaper prices have tempted Hongkong's drug operators to import bigger consignments by boats rather than to use air couriers bringing in much smaller quantities and having to pass through Customs.

Reports received here over the past few months by both police and customs officers, indicate that Thai trawlers are again being used to convey drugs for buyers to international waters.

Between 1960 to 1970 large consignments of drugs were being shipped out of Thailand by fishing trawlers.

This method was stopped between 1974 and 1975 when police arrested Hongkong's drugs king, Ng Sik-ho, known to the drugs world as "Limpy Ho."

The police swoops also neutralised Hongkong's bigger drug syndicates, which led some of the well-known syndicate figures to flee the Colony.

These included the Ma brothers — Ma Sik-yu and Ma Sik-chun and their nephew Ma Woon-yin who all fled to Taiwan.

Ma Sik-chun was the former publisher of the Chinese newspaper, Oriental Daily News. He and his nephew were committed for trial with seven others on a charge that

they conspired with Ma Sik-yu, and others not in custody, to deal in dangerous drugs between 1967 and 1969.

A senior officer of the Narcotics Bureau said yesterday that it appeared that the use of trawlers to convey drugs out of Thailand seems to have been re-activated again.

"We have received information of drugs being taken out of Thailand by trawlers in recent months and it is impossible to have all the massive number of junks returning from sea daily, searched.

"We are keeping a lookout and Customs officers are also working closely with us in the fight against drugs," he added.

It was learned that in January this year, following intelligence reports, Narcotics Bureau officers intercepted and boarded a junk believed to have a consignment of drugs on board.

But before they got aboard, crewmen were thought to have thrown the consignment overboard. Divers were later dispatched to the area but failed to find any of the drugs.

Meanwhile, intelligence reports received in Hongkong indicate that there is also a bumper drugs crop in the "Golden Crescent" along the borders of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

CSO: 5320/9132

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

OPIUM POSSESSION PLEA--The partner in a firm of silk flower manufacturers had opium worth \$300,000 concealed in his bedroom, the High Court was told yesterday. Leung Kai-kin (25), a partner in Alice Enterprise Co at Kwai Chung, pleaded guilty to possessing drugs for unlawful trafficking. Crown counsel John Upchurch told the court that Alice Enterprises operated in a building in Tai Ling Tai Road, Kwai Chung. Leung had joined the firm as a partner in 1979 and lived on the factory premises where he had a bedroom adjoining the workshop area. On November 20, a police party raided the premises and in a wardrobe in the bedroom they found polythene packets containing 4½ kg of opium. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Jun 82 p 19]

HEROIN HIDDEN IN RADIO--Customs officers arrested three transportation workers at Kai Tak airport yesterday and seized \$100,000 worth of No 3 heroin concealed in a portable radio bound for Paris. Two packets of heroin were packed in black plastic sheeting and pasted on the radio's two speakers. The radio was about to be taken to Amsterdam via Paris where the heroin price is three times higher than in Hongkong. "This is the first time we have seized drugs pasted on the speakers of a portable radio," said the head of the Customs Investigations Bureau, Superintendent Mak Kam-lau. The radio worked normally when switched on and it was difficult to spot the drugs even when the radio was opened for inspection. The three men, aged between 19 and 21, were last night being detained at Customs' Headquarters for questioning. They are believed to be members of a new syndicate which smuggles drugs to Europe in small quantities. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Jun 82 p 16]

CSO: 5320/9132

INDONESIA

NEW NARCOTICS CHIEF APPOINTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "Death Sentence Not Yet Approved in Narcotics Abuse"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Although the government has declared that the narcotics danger is a threat to the nation which can destroy the younger generation, the hope of our people, and Law No 9 of 1976 on narcotics provides the threat of a death penalty, up to the present judges have been handing down light sentences.

The heaviest sentence ever handed down is life imprisonment for Lim Teng Pheouw (who smuggled 2 kg of heroin), but on appeal the sentence was lessened to 10 years in prison. This was stated by the chairman of the Narcotics Section of the Coordinating Body for the Implementation of Presidential Instruction No 6 of 1971 [BAKOLAK], Police Brig Gen Darmawan Sudarsono in answering questions asked by KOMPAS.

Brigadier General Darmawan was appointed chairman of BAKOLAK and installed in office last Friday [16 April], replacing the former incumbent, Police Brig Gen Soekardjo Subadi. Darmawan thus holds two positions, as he is still chief of the Police Headquarters Information Service.

According to Darmawan, the penalties laid down in the laws on narcotics abuse in the five ASEAN countries are heavy enough, as they include the death penalty.

However, only Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines have handed down death sentences. Indonesia has not yet sentenced anyone to death for narcotics offenses.

To wipe out the narcotics syndicates, rapid and effective cooperation is needed, both between government bodies within the country as well as with foreign organizations, in view of the fact that narcotics crimes are not limited by national boundaries, Darmawan said.

Cooperation with foreign countries may take the form of exchanges of information or joint operations like that with the Dutch police at the time of the case of smuggling of 5 kg of heroin at Halim Perdanakusuma airport in Jakarta, he continued.

According to Darmawan, projects vital to Indonesia could be used for the activity of international narcotics syndicates. This could involve cooperation with foreign business contractors and with international class hotels. For that reason the Indonesian Police have always focused their efforts on guarding against the narcotics danger and other dangerous substances among members of security units in vital projects. "This would be done in the hope that officials of such bodies could take an active part in wiping out crime in this area."

The success of law enforcement does not lie only in the arrest of lawbreakers or in laying traps for them, but also in success in proving the cases in court and in having a balanced verdict handed down, as well as in undertaking preventive action, Darmawan said.

Among those who distribute narcotics there may be addicts. Therefore, they too need treatment.

According to Darmawan, up to present there is no way of treating or reforming addicts as a group. Up to the present various kinds of treatment have been used, some of which are successful and others of which are less than successful.

From the beginning of 1980 to the end of April 1981, the Narcotics Section of BAKOLAK has identified 336 narcotics addicts who have been brought before the courts. Regarding treatment used with narcotics addicts, in general it is the same as that used at Pamardi Siwi, involving the use of appropriate medicines, the discipline of physical exercise, and psychotherapy.

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CSO: 5300/8327

INDONESIA

CONVICTED HEROIN SMUGGLER APPEALS JAIL SENTENCE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Kasim Susanto, Involved in Smuggling Heroin, Appeals Sentence"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Kasim Susanto (47 years old), tried for involvement in heroin smuggling, has appealed his sentence. He was originally found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment by the State Court of East Java. Later, at the appeals level the Appeals Court in Jakarta reduced the sentence to 20 years.

Kasim, alias Chia Kim Sui, alias Thio Kim Sui, alias Didi Kusmara, is a businessman in the fish trade. He was born in Kuala Simpang (Aceh) and his last residence was stated to be Cilincing, North Jakarta. The smuggling of 5 kg of heroin in which he was involved took place on 2 May 1980 at Halim Perdanakusuma airport. At the time a woman named Mrs Sri Rosalia Utari was about to depart for Amsterdam carrying the heroin, but the attempt was foiled by a customs official. The plan to smuggle the heroin was finally uncovered, and it is known that Kasim was the person who arranged everything for Mrs Sri Rosalia.

At the court session it was stated that the heroin which was to be flown to Amsterdam was the property of Alok, alias Theo Kim Hok, who lived in Medan. Kasim obtained authorization from Alok to find someone who would take the heroin to Amsterdam. Because Kasim knew Mrs Sri Rosalia, who was known to be able to arrange many business transactions with the customs service, Kasim asked Mrs Sri Rosalia if she was prepared to do what Alok wanted. According to Mrs Sri Rosalia she herself was prepared to respond to Kasim's request because she wanted to uncover the narcotics syndicate. She also asked for a letter of authorization from the customs service. She was appointed a Customs Service informant.

Oddity

Dr Busono Sumardjo, who represented Kasim at the court session, said in his presentation that in fact the smuggling of heroin in this case was not an actual smuggling attempt. He said that it was only apparently so, as he told the court that Mrs Sri Rosalia, in carrying out her "duty" of taking prohibited goods to Amsterdam, also reported to the customs service and was

successful in obtaining an authorization. As Mrs Sri Rosalia only pretended to be engaged in carrying heroin abroad, in fact the smuggling attempt which was uncovered by the police was only an apparent act of smuggling. The attorney said, it was not really a smuggling attempt.

However, the prosecuting attorney, Dr P Sitindjak, expressed the view that any incident involving 5 kg of heroin which was to be carried to Amsterdam by Mrs Sri Rosalia was truly a smuggling effort. The prosecuting attorney asked for a sentence of death for the accused.

The bench of judges, which was presided over by Dr Sunu Wahadi, considered that the attempt to smuggle heroin has been proved. The other accusation, that Kasim was in possession of narcotics without authorization and that he knew that another person (Mrs Sri Rosalia) would carry the narcotics and did not report this fact to the authorities, the court considered had also been proved.

On appeal the judges of the appeals court stated that the second charge (possession of narcotics) and the third charge (knowing that another person would carry the heroin) should have been the second and third subsidiary charges under the first count and that the accused should not have been charged under a single count. The court said that it was unusual that a person committing a criminal act (involving heroin as stated above) should then turn himself in to the authorities.

Defense attorney Busono Sumardjo yesterday [3 May] told KOMPAS that the decision of the court was unsatisfactory. "Therefore, we are going to appeal the decision."

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CSO: 5300/8327



INDONESIA

SUSPECTED MORPHINE SMUGGLER ARRESTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Apr 82 p 8

[Article: "Man Suspected of Directing Morphine Smuggling Arrested"]

[Excerpts] Medan, KOMPAS--A Malaysian citizen named THT [as printed] (35 years of age) was arrested by the authorities at Polonia airport in Medan on Saturday 24 April at the time he was about to leave Medan for Kuala Lumpur on an MAS [Malaysian Airways System] aircraft. A KOMPAS source states that THT is suspected of directing the smuggling of 16 packages of morphine (880 grams) by NKC (37 years old), a Malaysian citizen also of Chinese descent who was arrested on 15 March 1982 at Polonia airport.

An official who did not wish to be identified stated that the arrest of THT was based on information from NKC who is still under detention. The arrest was made easier because the MAS aircraft was about one-half hour late in taking off, for reasons that are not known. The delay made THT nervous. To cover up his nervousness, he invited a number of people he had known for a time to have a drink in the small restaurant at the international terminal of Polonia airport, including several journalists. It is not known whether it was for purposes of deception, but THT gave his calling card to a journalist. On the card his name was written as Terry Teh, which was different from the name on his passport and on the passenger manifest containing the names of the 50 passengers.

No other information has been obtained regarding THT, because he was immediately taken away to the Police Regional Command [KODAK-II] for North Sumatra.

On Thursday 22 April the chief of the Police Information Section for North Sumatra, Police Lt Col Dzahiry Daoed, stated that there were indications of the activity of a narcotics smuggling syndicate in North Sumatra. He spoke of the seizure of 16 kg of marijuana on 26 December 1981 which was scheduled to be smuggled to Jakarta and 13 kg of marijuana seized on 15 April 1982 which was moving through Polonia airport. In addition there was also the attempted smuggling of 16 packages of morphine. Dzahiry Daoed said that there were many other, similar efforts made to smuggle narcotics from the Regency of Tanah Karo and from Aceh which were broken up by the police. Those involved were arrested.

In the case of the seizure of the 13 kg of marijuana on 15 April a KOMPAS source stated that two members of the security unit at the domestic terminal of Polonia airport in Medan are still being interrogated by the authorities. The two men are suspected because the 13 kg of marijuana had previously been exempted from inspection by them.

Discussing the smuggling of marijuana in North Sumatra, Dzahiry Daoed stated that, compared with 1980 and 1981, smuggling of marijuana had declined. In 1980 there were 81 cases of smuggling involving 162 persons, and 659.9 kg of marijuana were seized. In 1981 there were 38 cases involving 52 persons, while 238.3 kg of marijuana were seized.

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CSO: 5300/8327

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

JAN-MAY DRUG OFFENSES--More than 4,500 persons, including 36 foreigners, have been charged in Malaysian courts for drug offenses in the first 5 months of this year. Ninety-three of the accused were charged with trafficking in drug which carries the death sentence. The director of the criminal investigation department [CID] told newsmen that 111 persons had been charged with possessing more than 5 grams of drug and the rest for minor offenses. Among the foreigners arrested were 11 Thai nationals, 9 Australians, 8 Singaporeans and 2 French citizens. With the arrest, more than 9,800 persons have been detained for questioning. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Jul 82 BK]

NO INFORMATION OF HEROIN REFINERIES--Kuala Lumpur, 1 July (AFP)--Malaysian police have not received any information to indicate the presence of heroin refining laboratories operating in the country. Federal police CID Director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail told the National News Agency Bernama today "I have not received any report from France about them obtaining any intelligence that there are such laboratories in our area." He was commenting on a report in the latest edition of Asiaweek that French narcotics agents believed that low-grade No 3 heroin was originating from both sides of the Thai-Malaysia border. The magazine also reported a comment by the French special narcotics commission chief, Francious Colcombet, that there was an increase of No 3 heroin from Malaysia. Datuk Abdul Rahman said that as far as Malaysian police know, they had no intimation from France that heroin seized in that country had originated from Malaysia. "From our records for this year, there were no Malaysian arrested in France at all," he added. He said, however, that one Malaysian was arrested in West Germany and eight in Holland for drug activities. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 1 Jul 82 BK]

CSO: 5300/5799

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED--Rawalpindi, 6 Jun (Staff Reporter)--The Gujar Khan police in their rounds seized 4 kilos of opium from a person named Khair Zaman. The police have registered a case against the accused on charge of possessing illegal drugs and started an investigation. [Text] [Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 7 Jun 82 p 4]

HEROIN IN TOMATO SACKS--Peshawar, 21 Jun (TAMEER Correspondent)--Peshawar Customs Mobile Squad No. 2 searched a truck, numbered PRB 4617, on G. T. Road, Peshawar and recovered 43 kilos of heroin concealed in a sack under a load of tomato sacks. The heroin was being transported to Lahore for smuggling. One person was arrested. According to an estimate, the heroin is valued at 1.2 million rupees. [Text] [Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 22 Jun 82 p 4]

HEROIN SEIZED; ONE ARRESTED--Heroin worth lakhs of rupees was seized from Lohari Chowk on Tuesday. A narcotic smuggler identified as Latif Mumtaz of Jhang was arrested. The culprit had concealed the heroine in fancy wooden boxes which were being smuggled to Holland in the name of Abdul Aziz, a member of international gang of smugglers involved in the narcotic smuggling. The accused confessed having smuggled two boxes of heroine previously with the same modus operandi. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 16 Jun 82 p 3]

BIG OPIUM HAUL REPORTED--RAWALPINDI, June 18--The mobile Customs squad No. 2, Rawalpindi, in a raid conducted on Campbellpur-Fatehjang road have recovered opium and charas worth Rs. 2,00,000 valued at about Rs.200 million in international market, from a car. According to details, the Customs were tipped that a Quetta bound car would be transporting the contraband items from Sakha-kot via Campbellpur and Fatehjang. Accordingly a raiding party, headed by Mr. Mohammad Azam Khan Tareen, Inspector Customs, along with Mr. Inamul Haq, Inspector, and other staff was formed. The raiding party blocked the Campbellpur-Fatehjang road near Mumtazabad and at about 1.30 p.m. the said car was seen coming from the Campbellpur. The car (AJAK 3242) was ordered to stop but the driver fled away. However, the Customs men chased the car and succeeded in stopping the car. On search 30 packets of opium and two packets of charas were recovered from the car which were hidden under the bonnet. Three persons, Farman Ali, driver of the car, and his two accomplices Muzamil Shah and Bagh Ali Shah were arrested in this connection. All the accused belong to Mardan. The car, Toyota Corona, Mark 11, valued at Rs. one lakh has also been seized. It may be mentioned here that when the documents of the car were searched it was revealed that the car number was fictitious as its original registration number was MRS 2423. A case against the accused has been registered by the Customs in police station Fatehjang under a Had order and Customs Act. [Karachi DAWN in English 19 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 5300/5797

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SITES RAIDED--BAGUIO CITY, June 14--Anti-narcotics operatives are right now busy uprooting thousands of marijuana plants in the hinterland towns of Bakun and Kibungan, Benguet. As of noon today, more than 10,000 fully grown marijuana plants valued at more than \$1 million were uprooted in three barangays in Kibungan. The marijuana operation was launched yesterday from this city with two helicopter flights bringing in the men to the plantation sites. Before transferring to the adjacent town of Bakun, the operatives burned the plants on the spot. Conducting the ongoing operations are members of Region I CANU group headed by Maj. Percival Aldaba, the Baguio police anti-narcotics unit under Sgt. Renato Manasala, with the coordination of the Benguet PC-INP command. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Jun 82 p 36]

DRIVE SET ON CAMPUS DOPE PUSHERS--Vice Mayor James G. Barbers met school security officers and law enforcement agents to discuss ways of combating the drug abuse problem in and out of school campuses, it was learned yesterday. Barbers said that with the opening of classes, drug pushers will again be visiting schools to look for new victims. Under the plan, school security officers will be used in enforcing drug laws inside schools. They will also disseminate information on the ill effects of drugs. More than 70 school security officers from various universities and colleges in the city attended a crash course on drug abuse recently. The course was sponsored by the Manila drug abuse prevention and control committee, headed by Barbers, in coordination with the dangerous drugs board. Barbers said the security officers will be the lead team in fighting the menace inside campuses. He disclosed that for the month of May, 119 drug users and 19 pushers were nabbed by Manila policemen attached to the committee. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Jun 82 p 6]

REBEL MARIJUANA PLANTATION--IN ANOTHER encounter, government operatives uncovered a marijuana plantation farmed by rebels in Ilocos Sur after a rebel overseer was subdued. The dissident, identified as Moreno Aciong, alias Ka Angkay, was killed when he shot it out with constabulary troopers. The marijuana farm, with about 3,380 fully-grown plants, was found at barangay Tiagan, San Emilio, town, near the place of the encounter. The plants were estimated to cost about P300,000. Investigators surmised that Asiong was a member of a group of rebels under Fr. Zacarias Agatep, a rebel leader operating in Abra and nearby provinces. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Jun 82 p 6]

CSO: 5300/5798

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO GO AFTER DRUG KINGPINS

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 18 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Narcotics: Catch the Sharks"]

[Text]

Drugs and drug abuse always provide readymade 'copy', to use the newspaperman's jargon for a news story. Periodically we are informed by the narcotic bloodhounds that there are thousands of acres of ganja flourishing in the rural heartland of Sri Lanka; that hundreds of schoolboys have fallen under the evil spell cast by hard drugs and that Sri Lanka has become a transit point for narcotics. 'Golden Triangle,' 'Golden Crescent' - the words are bandied about knowingly and the layman and the newspaper reader listen in open-mouthed awe to the narcotics prophets.

Now the Government, at the highest levels, has decided to formulate stringent laws to curtail all aspects of drug trafficking and drug use.

The Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis had announced at Wednesday's press briefing following the weekly Cabinet meeting that President Jayewardene himself had presented the draft legislation in his capacity as Minister of Defence and had expressed concern at the proliferation of drug use particularly among the under-25 age group.

Drug control in Sri Lanka has become a minor industry. There is a Narcotics Bureau, a Narcotics Advisory Council and a minor pantheon of experts and pundits to counsel on the control of narcotics.

But this very Parkinsonian proliferation of bureaucracy appears to have stifled the drug control effort. What does the narcotics authorities have to show for their much-touted drug control campaigns? How much of what emanates from them is fact and how much fiction? It would appear that the narcotics authorities like many other law enforcement agencies are more concerned about catching the sprats rather than harpooning the sharks. Nabbing Slave Island drug peddlers and the drop-outs from western industrialised society are all well and good but these are not the people who have given Sri Lanka a bad name as a transit point for narcotics.

This stigma is the result of the machinations of big

names, who, on the Narcotics Bureau's own admission, have organised drug peddling into a major racket. It was not so long ago that the Narcotics Bureau itself revealed that they were looking into the activities of a Corporation chairman suspected of involvement in drug trafficking.

The names of Colombo playboys, scions of the metropolitan elite, public school athletes and other such stars of the Colombo firmament are regularly mentioned in connection with the drug racket. This is not all drawing room gossip or society tittle-tattle. Most of these headline-hogging stories are put out by the sleuths themselves. But after that there is a strange silence. What happens thereafter? Doesn't the Narcotics Bureau have the capacity or the resources to fight drug abuse and drug peddling? Or are its hands tied?

Formulating laws by itself cannot arrest the peddling of drugs. The crackdown on drug peddling has to be much more effective. There is no doubt that drugs bring in good money and it appears as if the sons of the new rich with time on their hands and influence at their command have ventured into the field. There is a ready market for them not only abroad but also in Sri Lanka itself where hippies as well as Sri Lankan youth have acquired a taste for the forbidden puff.

The tensions generated by modern living and the spread of the western permissive life-style among the urban elite's younger generation have ensured that youth should turn to drugs to assuage the emptiness of their lives. But preaching to them is not enough by itself.

The most effective way of countering the temptation of drugs is to eliminate it. This is why the crackdown on narcotics should be much more effective. The authorities cannot afford to give the impression that it is only the small-timers who are caught and immolated while the fat spiders squatting in the centre of their evil webs carry on regardless.

CSO: 5300/5978

SRI LANKA

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT FOR NARCOTICS PEDDLERS APPROVED

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1,3

[Article by B. C. Perera]

[Text]

President J.R.Jayewardene was, yesterday, given full approval by the Cabinet to introduce deterrent punishment for narcotics peddlers and users including the payment of 'incentives' to law enforcers. The seizure of assets derived from drug transactions was also approved.

The Cabinet spokesman, Minister of State Mr. Anandatissa de de Alwis, said that the President told the Cabinet that the problem of drug abuse has assumed enormous proportions in many countries and Sri Lanka was also being caught up in the world drug situation mainly as a transit country for the movement of drugs.

The President emphasized that before the problem could escalate, it was necessary to contain it with new legislation to give more powers to the law enforcement agencies to tackle the narcotics problem.

The drug problem appeared to have come up in Sri Lanka as far back as the 18th century, when the Dutch rulers prohibited the use of opium between 'sunrise and sunset'. The first laws, although introduced in 1929, became effective only in 1936, when the problem assumed sizeable proportions.

In the early 1970's, the problem assumed enormous proportions. The seizures rose from 753 kilograms in 1974 to 4,209 kilograms in 1981. The amount of ganja plants destroyed increased from 15.6 metric tons in 1975 to 429 metric tons in 1981. The illegal export of ganja to Europe and trafficking in ganja resin (Hashish) from Pakistan for re-export to several countries became a marked feature.

In 1980, Sri Lanka became confirmed as a 'transit' centre.

The main features of new provisions are:-

- (1) Provision of the required legislative framework for the State and the Law Enforcement agencies for the management and prevention of drug abuse.
- (2) The creation of a National Narcotics Control Board, which will be responsible to the Government for the control / execution of all National Drug Abuse control programmes.
- (3) Making a distinction between persons 'trafficking' in and those 'using' dangerous drugs, with provisions for deterrent punishment for the former category;
- (4) Provision for the distribution of drugs to medical practitioners and ayurvedic physicians for therapeutic and scientific purposes.

CSO: 5300/5798



GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

ADDICTION AMONG CHILDREN--The GDR, like FRG, is more and more confronted by a wealthy society problem, namely drug addiction. Drug addiction is growing particularly among children of well-off SED functionaries. The 19-year-old daughter of the former deputy minister of university and technical school affairs, Edith Oeser, has died recently in East Berlin during the birth of her first child because of misuse of drugs. Since hash or heroin are hard to get, the East German youths follow recipes similar to those of drug addicts in the West: They intensify the effects of psychosensory pharmaceutical drugs through alcohol. The most popular drug is Faustan. [Text] [DW140807 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 14 Jun 82 p 14]

CSO: 5300/2320

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

PINDLING ON MARIHUANA--Young people are being asked to base their decision on who to vote for on who will promise to legalise marijuana, Prime Minister Lynden Pindling charged last night. Delivering the keynote address at the 'People's Conference' at the University of Wulff Road, Windsor Park, Mr Pindling said: "The Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) will not leaglise the possession and use of even small amounts of marijuana." [Excerpt] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 10]

SENTENCES FOR 13 COLOMBIANS--Thirteen Colombians were each fined \$2,000 or nine months in prison when they were found guilty of possession of 918 bales of marijuana by Magistrate George van Sertima who said he found the story they gave "absolutely ridiculous!" The Colombians, all found guilty on Thursday afternoon, were each fined \$500 or three months for possession of dangerous drugs and \$1,500 or six months for intending to supply. The thirteen accused had pleaded not guilty to the charges and had been granted cash bails of \$35,000 each. They were represented by attorney Godfrey Pinder. One of the thirteen Colombians, Luis Felipe Wilches, 34, had earlier told the court that he had been hired by an American man called Tom in Colombia to "steer the wheel to take a shipment of stones to Aruba." He told the court, through interpreter Rosa Sweeting, that they left for Aruba on April 16 arriving there the following day where they spent the night in an Inn and then left again the next day. [Excerpts] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 May 82 p 10]

CSO: 5300/7561

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

CANNABIS, COCAINE CASE--A 28-year old Warwick man was jailed for eight years yesterday after being found guilty of importing cannabis and cocaine with a total street value of some \$81,000. Sinclair (Tony) Bean, of Camp Road, Warwick, had denied stashing the drugs in the back of two stereo speakers brought into Bermuda by Dawn Lemae Lambe, 23, of Radnor Road, Shelly Bay, who also pleaded not guilty to the charges. The eight-women, four-man jury failed to reach a verdict on Lambe despite deliberating all afternoon. Lambe's friends and relatives packed the courtroom hoping for a verdict each time the jury returned but eventually Puisne Judge the Hon. Mr. Justice Melville ordered a retrial after the jury spokesman said its members could not reach a verdict. Lambe had claimed throughout she knew nothing about the drugs hidden in the speakers she brought back from a trip to New York. Handing out two sentences of eight years and two of six years for the counts Bean faced, Mr. Justice Melville said he was quite satisfied with the "guilty" verdict the jury returned. "You took the chances and ran the risk to make big money and so it should be no surprise to find the sentence is harsh," he added. [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 15 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7561

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE FIRED--Bogota--Investigators from the attorney general's office have arrested Joaquin Vengoechea Pineda, an administrative secretary at the Foreign Ministry, on charges of trafficking in cocaine. The arrest came after he was fired by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, who is presently in New York participating in the UN disarmament meeting. The foreign minister had learned of a report issued by the attorney general's office stating that Mexican police had discovered that Vengoechea Pineda was trying to introduce 9 kg of cocaine into Mexico, taking advantage of his diplomatic immunity. However, the Foreign Ministry pointed out that Vengoechea was not traveling to Mexico in an official capacity. It has also learned that Justice Minister Felio Andrade Manrique has brought charges against Vengoechea Pineda for drug trafficking. The judge in charge of the case will receive the necessary evidence from the Colombian and Mexican attorney generals offices so he may issue a warrant and proceed with sanctions. [Text] [PA252114 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Jun 82]

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT CONFISCATED--Santa Marta--Anti-narcotics policemen confiscated a 4-ton shipment of pressed marihuana in a place known as Los Alcatraces. The four men who were transporting it were arrested. They were identified as (Marco Aurelio Ramirez Alvarez), (John Jairo Espino Giraldo), (Jose Guillermo Moreno Castaneda), and (Francisco Hernandez Gomez). [PA212323 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 82 PA]

CESAR DEPARTMENT MARIHUANA SEIZURE--Bogota, 23 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Police have seized 110 tons of marihuana in Codazzi, Cesar Department. The sales price of the marihuana would be more than \$5 million in the United States, where it was to have been shipped. [PA241827 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1645 GMT 23 Jun 82 PA]

CSO: 5300/2325

COSTA RICA

POLICE DISCOVER ETA LINK WITH DRUG TRAFFIC

PA212141 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Jun 82 p 10A

[Text] Officials of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, are investigating the use of Costa Rican territory by the separatist Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization, ETA, to periodically smuggle substantial amounts of cocaine from South America into Miami. To date, the authorities have gathered strong evidence that this organization has not only engaged in drug trafficking, but has infiltrated public offices for still undetermined purposes.

The OIJ investigators said they are about to exchange confidential information with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, DEA, regarding the ETA's illegal cocaine trade, which uses Costa Rica as a bridge between South America and Miami. According to the investigations, shipments of as much as 50 lbs of cocaine leave ports on the Pacific coast of South America every two weeks in large ships. However, the DEA loses track of these ships when they are in Costa Rican waters and the possibility is not ruled out that their cargo is systematically transferred to luxury yachts.

The cargo is then taken to Puntarenas, where ETA members are waiting to take it to Limon by automobile. The investigators suspect that the cocaine is loaded into Costa Rican-flag ships at this Atlantic port to avoid problems, and that it is then taken to Miami.

The drug is subsequently sold and a substantial part of the profits is sent to Spain to finance ETA activities. Another part of the profits is left in Latin American cities, to maintain a costly apparatus which the terrorist organization uses to conduct its activities. This apparatus includes former activists, mercenaries and local collaborators in each location.

Capture

The recent arrest of a Spanish resident here who is accused of involvement in the murder of a young male university student by the last name of Montero in La California district, provided a big lead for the OIJ's investigations. The Spaniard admitted his responsibility in the murder, attributing it to "emotional and psychological" problems that he experienced with the victim. The body of the university student was found 3 days after the murder. He was apparently smothered to death.

A more exhaustive interrogation revealed that the arrested Spaniard had secretly entered Costa Rica a few months earlier. He even obtained a Costa Rican passport illegally and voted in the February elections. He also married an unidentified Costa Rican woman. The Spaniard was kept in isolation for 15 days and then transferred to the national penitentiary system.

He was an ETA militant, but he was forced to emigrate to Latin America after he became involved in the murder of a Spanish couple for reasons of love. The organization helped

him travel to Costa Rica and he was establishing contacts here when he became involved in the fight with the university student. One of the illegal activities in which the Spaniard participated here was the burglary of the home of a lady called Urbina in Montes de Oca [suburb of San Jose]. This individual is considered dangerous. He is charged with several crimes in Panama.

At the time of his arrest he was carrying a .22-caliber pistol, which the authorities said was not very dangerous, considering his reputation. However, a subsequent analysis proved that each bullet contained small particles of quicksilver, which is highly poisonous.

#### Ramifications

Apart from the Spaniard who was arrested, the OIJ has determined that "the organization" has widely grown throughout San Jose. However, the OIJ has not revealed the identity or released a photograph of the Spaniard. The organization receives assistance from native collaborators and foreign mercenaries, such as the arrested Spaniard. It is headed by a foreign university professor, who is under close surveillance.

The OIJ agents are conducting the investigation very quietly. It has been learned, however, that a detailed report on the case may be released at any moment. The possibility that the ETA has important connections with public officials has not been discarded. Perhaps this allows the organization to operate with ease and speed. Besides, it has substantial resources with which to finance its activities. One of these sources is the cocaine traffic.

CSO: 5300/2322

MEXICO

RESULTS OF ZONAL ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN REPORTED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 16 May 82 p 5

[Text] The activities carried out by the Federal Judicial Police in the battle against the drug traffic in the state have made it possible to seize, during the past 15 days, drugs with a black market value of millions of pesos, as well as to arrest several individuals engaged in the purchase and sale of drugs.

In making the foregoing statement, Hector Aviles Castillo, coordinator for Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against the drug traffic, explained that personnel under orders from the second commander of the police entity, Manuel Espindola Martinez, after several days of investigation, succeeded in capturing six individuals who had been carrying out illegal activities.

First, an arrest was made of Pilar Galaviz Rivera, residing at an unnumbered house on 11th Street, in the communal land development of the municipality of Guasave, from whom 480 grams of a substance were confiscated. He claimed that it was cut for heroin, which he had buried in the settlement of El Sauce, which is part of the municipality of Badiraguato.

An arrest was also made of Feliciano Pena Pena, who was arrested in Cosala as he was attempting to find a purchaser for 240 grams of opium gum, which he had obtained from a plantation that he himself cultivated and harvested in the mountainous area of the state, according to Aviles Castillo.

The Zone 06 coordinator also noted that in the small market in the Tierra Blanca development they arrested as a suspect Fidel Lopez Covarrubias, who had come to this town from San Jose del Llano, Badiraguato, in an attempt to sell 30 grams of opium gum, and upon being questioned, he claimed to have 560 grams of marihuana seed, which was seized by the police entity in the aforementioned individual's residence.

Finally, he explained that, upon arriving at the Bachigualato federal airport from San Gertrudis, Durango, Jose Pedro Quinones Rios was arrested, carrying in four plastic bags 183 grams of opium gum, as well as a 1 gram sample of heroin. He had attempted to bribe the judicial agents, offering them 20,000 pesos if they would let him enter freely with his shipment.

When taken to the Federal Judicial Police lockup, he disclosed that Pedro Angulo Rodriguez and Fiero Lara Meraz were his supplier and purchaser, respectively; whereupon those individuals were located and also arrested.

Aviles Castillo stated that, in addition to the aforementioned drugs, a wrist watch and a ring with a zodiac inscription of the sign Leo, items apparently made of gold, were confiscated from Quinonez Rios, as well as 65,000 pesos in cash.

2909

CSO: 5330/83



MEXICO

MARIHUANA SHIPMENT FROM U.S. TO PIEDRAS NEGRAS DISCOVERED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 9 May 82 Sec B p 1

[Text] Yesterday, members of the Federal Judicial Police succeeded in arresting two of the marihuana distributors in this border port, and it was also noted that the situation has become reversed, for now the drug traffickers are engaged in trafficking from the United States to this port. The capture was a complete success, because they had been working on the surveillance operation for over a month, and had learned about different contacts that the two distributors were making, their different systems of operation and the places used for the marihuana trafficking from Eagle Pass, Texas, to Piedras Negras.

In reporting the foregoing to the newspaper EL DIARIO, the Federal Judicial Police group chief, Comdr Mario Espinoza, stated that those in custody are Cesar Rodriguez Rodriguez and Juan Antonio Vargas Aguilera, alias "El Casi," the latter being a resident of the neighboring town and owner of the marihuana, which he supplied to Rodriguez Rodriguez for distribution among all the addicts in Piedras Negras.

Vargas Aguilera was arrested in a 1976 Chevrolet Camaro. He told the authorities that he had been operating in this way for approximately 3 months, bringing the marihuana from Eagle Pass, Texas, and selling it for \$10 per joint. It was claimed that this is proof that the action taken has been very special, since the procedure used involves regarding the Eagle Pass resident as an undesirable person in this port; therefore, after he serves the sentence imposed upon him, he will have to be expelled from the country as an undesirable person.

The shipment that both had in their possession was analyzed yesterday by members of the public health entity, and it was found to be actually cannabis indica. The marihuana and those under arrest were turned over to the federal prosecutor who, in turn, after completing the pertinent investigation, will proceed to remand them to the federal judge of the second district court.

For the present, the subjects in custody were held in the municipal crime prevention jail, at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry. They will remain there until they receive the writ of official imprisonment, and then will be transferred to the rehabilitation center, that is, the municipal penal institution.

One observes in this another blow against the drug traffic in a degree that has been found to exist, because previously there were only indications, but on this occasion it has been completely confirmed.

2909

CSO: 5330/83

26

MEXICO

OFFICIAL CLAIMS DRUG TRAFFIC DECLINE IN PIEDRAS NEGRAS

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 13 May 82 See B p 1

[Text]"We have noted a reduction in the drug trafficking in this port. The latest arrests of those involved in this crime have related only to the seizure of small amounts which are far removed from the whole tons of marihuana that used to be seized about 5 years ago or more.

"This is due to a very obvious situation: the destruction of plantations by the forceful campaign of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the use of other systems which have totally eliminated the use of the highway for transportation; something which is risky and definitely obsolete for the drug traffickers."

The foregoing statement was made yesterday to the newspaper EL DIARIO by the Federal Public Ministry agent, Javier Elizondo, who added that the crimes committed most often in this area are: the one covered by Article 118, that is, the exploitation of laborers, as well as traffic violations involving crashes and accidents. There has also been a very sharp decline in the crime of arms trafficking, which ranked nearly in first place during the 2-year period 1980-81.

"The dealing in drugs and narcotics is a situation that has taken different directions, as noted in the national press, wherein one reads, in fact, reports about the capture of ships and airplanes engaged in drug trafficking, with the large shipments carried on the highway; and it is intended to put a final end to that."

He added that there is the constant activity of the Federal Judicial Police, which will result in the arrest of addicts and traffickers.

2909

CSO: 5330/84

MEXICO

AMPHETAMINES SEIZED, TRAFFICKERS ADMIT PILL PUSHING

Four Arrests

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Jun 82 Sec B p 5

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police succeeded in confiscating a moderate quantity of toxic pills and marihuana in two different cases, and those responsible are being questioned in connection with the drug traffic on the border.

Mario Alberto Varela Rubio, a resident of No 215 Bolivar Street, was captured, along with Baldemar Zapata Chapa, of 829 Gonzalez, with a total of 5,000 toxic pills of various brands.

Baldemar had been invited by Mario Alberto to take pills when they were caught by the federal forces, and it was reported that both individuals were engaged in trafficking among the addicts in the town.

They themselves later disclosed that they had been distributing the pills in the downtown area and in certain schools.

Another arrest was that of Flora Esthela Ramos Fajardo and Feliciano Ruiz Cobos, who were detained in the red-light district with two packages containing marihuana and 11 amphetamine pills.

These individuals were fully identified as those responsible for selling grass and pills to the addicts in that area.

At the Federal Judicial Police guard station it was reported that those in custody were being exhaustively questioned about the marihuana and amphetamine pill trafficking in which they have been engaged for a long time.

Trafficking Described

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 4 Jun 82 Sec B p 5

[Text] Mario Alberto Varela Rubio confessed that, through an investment of 30,000 pesos, he had purchased the toxic pills that the Federal Judicial Police agents found in his possession on the day of his arrest.

This individual made the foregoing confession to the agency of the Federal Public Ministry, having been remanded to the third district judge on charges of a crime against health in the degree of possession, trafficking and supplying of psychotropic substances.

The federal police found in his possession 5,000 pills of various types which were highly toxic and which can only be purchased with a doctor's prescription. He claimed to have purchased them from someone residing in Monterrey, although they were being sold for a higher price than in the drugstores, while he resold them in this town among addicts at a price of between 20 and 40 pesos, depending on the grade.

Mario Alberto was captured in his house at No 215 Bolivar Street, just as he was selling pills to Baldemar Zapata Chapa, an individual who received his release to the federal prosecutor under the legal reservations.



Mario Alberto Varela Rubio and Baldemar Zapata Chapa were captured by Federal Judicial Police agents with 5,000 toxic pills in their possession.

2909  
CSO: 5330/83

MEXICO

HEROIN TRANSACTION THWARTED, THREE ARRESTED

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 27 May 82 Sec A p 6

[Text] Yesterday, Federal Police agents succeeded in thwarting a transaction with heroin about to be carried out by individuals from Durango and an El Paso purchaser.

They seized the drugs, which are worth over \$16,000 and, in addition, arrested the leading trafficker and his two accomplices.

"We learned several days ago that Oscar Pineda Aguirre, aged 38, who resides at 104 5 de Febrero Street, was receiving shipments of that drug, which was being brought from the settlement of Vicente Guerrero, Durango, by his 'mules' who were Jessu Seanez Galindo and Constantino Mares Zamudio."

Comdr Octavio Esquina reported: "We started watching him, waiting for the right time to catch him, of course with the shipment."

"He received 2 ounces, and it was later discovered that they had been sold in that location in Durango by Jesus Garcia, 'El Chuy,' for 300,000 pesos; and that Pineda Aguirre intended to sell the heroin to the American from El Paso, Steve Nickelson."

"The delivery was to be made in a house located at Aluminio and Hospital Streets. We waited for hours, and the buyer did not arrive."

"We were afraid that they would escape from us," remarked Mr Esquinca, "and so we nabbed them."

"All three who were captured have confessed and admitted the participation of each one of them in that drug trafficking. Pineda Aguirre made the purchases from 'El Chuy' by telephone, and Mares Zamudio and Seanez Galindo went for the shipments."

"For the 2 ounces, Oscar was to receive \$16,000, which Nickelsen intended to triple when he sold them retail."

2909

CSO: 5330/84

MEXICO

HEROIN TRAFFICKER ARRESTED, DENIES CHARGES

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 14 Jan 82 Sec A p 8

[Text] An individual captured a few days ago by Federal Judicial Police agents as he was engaged in a "deal" to sell heroin, upon making his preliminary statement in the state's second district court yesterday morning, denied all the charges and evidence that the federal prosecutor had submitted against him in that court, claiming that he had been tortured to admit his participation in the drug traffic.

The accused is Monico Herrera Nunez, a resident of 4923 Gutierrez Street, who was captured by federal agents on 2 January, as he was selling several grams of pure heroin worth \$8,000 to another individual.

According to the investigation conducted by the federal police, it was learned that a heroin "deal" was to take place at Gutierrez and Gomez Farias Streets; and hence they proceeded to watch the area in order to apprehend the drug traffickers.

The operation proved successful, and they succeeded in arresting Monico Herrera Nunez, but not the "contact," who evaded the vigilance of the agents.

Upon being questioned, the drug trafficker stated that he intended to sell the heroin at a price of \$800 per 5 grams, whereas he had purchased the entire amount of the drugs in the town of Miguel Aleman for the sum of \$8,000.

It was also learned that the aforementioned subject entered prison some years ago for crimes against health, and was jailed for a period of 5 years, meeting Juan Antonio Cantu Gonzalez while there.

The latter was responsible for "testing" the quality of the heroin, and he was therefore captured by the federal police.

When Monico Herrera was brought before the second district court to make his preliminary statement, he denied all the charges brought against him by the federal prosecutor and the heads of the Federal Judicial Police group, claiming that he had been tortured to admit his participation in the sale of heroin.

2909  
CSO: 5330/84

MEXICO

HEROIN, MARIHUANA TRAFFIC PROBE INTENSIFIED IN VALLE HERMOSO

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 15 May 82 Sec A p 11

[Text] Since Federal Judicial Police agents have been intensifying the investigation of heroin and marihuana trafficking in Valle Hermoso, it will come as no surprise if powerful, well-known residents of that locality fall into the hands of the federal police at any moment.

For over a week, the federal agents under the command of Benito Estrada Villagomez have been conducting detailed investigations after they had managed to learn about the arrival of a large heroin shipment in Valle Hermoso. It was discovered unofficially that, at any moment, a large group of federal agents may arrive to reinforce the investigation.

Although the Federal Judicial Police have not issued any extensive information in this regard, a source close to that entity said that he presumed the heroin shipment might possibly weigh from 3 to 4 kilograms, and that it arrived in the locality about 10 days ago.

It was learned that the investigations are very well under way, and the sudden arrest of countless residents of Valle Hermoso and Matamoros could occur at any time.

There are several rumors claiming that the valuable heroin shipment belongs to an organized ring of drug traffickers who reside in various border towns, but they are said to be primarily persons who are very well known in the area.

It was learned that the federal agents have been making constant tours as part of their investigation aimed at seizing the heroin shipment that presumably arrived in Valle Hermoso.

Apparently, they are also investigating the arrival in the neighboring town of other similar shipments of heroin and large marihuana shipments, which come both by land and by air.

There is the possibility that a throng of Federal Judicial Police agents may arrive in the area at any moment as well, to participate in the probe of the large-scale heroin and marihuana trafficking.

2909

CSO: 5330/83

MEXICO

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING CONVICTION REVERSED BY COURT

Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 24 May 82 Sec A p 4

[Text] In a verdict handed down on 10 February of this year, the third district judge, with a residence in Nogales, Sonora, sentenced David Suttal, Larry Rosenthal and the latter's wife, Jill Cowan, to a 7-year jail term for being penally guilty of the crime of marihuana transportation, for which reason they remained incarcerated in the Nogales jail.

The respective record shows that a trailer was parked in the settlement of Caborca, containing a shipment of marihuana, but it was not until 1 September 1981, in the town of Nogales, Sonora, that David Suttal, Larry Rosenthal and his wife, Jill were arrested. David said that the marihuana had been brought from the city of Guadalajara, and that the Rosenthal couple were dissociated from that shipment. But, in any event, the Nogales federal judge sentenced them to 7 years in prison. There was the fact that they were very poorly defended in the first instance, especially in the case of the Rosenthal couple.

Joel Castillo Takes the Defense

Appointed by the Rosenthals, Joel Castillo Terrazas took charge of their defense in the Fifth Circuit Unified First Court, established in this capital, which received the record on appeal. The result was that Magistrate Alberto Martin Carrasco declared that Larry Rosenthal and his wife, Jill Cowan, were not penally guilty of the crime of marihuana transportation of which they had been accused; and hence they were given an absolute, immediate release.

In ordering the acquittal of the Rosenthal couple, the Circuit Unified Court took into account the fact that the injury cited by the private defender, Castillo, to the effect that the statements made by the Rosenthals were obtained through moral coercion exercised on them by the investigative authorities, proved to have grounds; because this couple was subjected to pressure for 10 days before being remanded to the judge. This undoubtedly caused a kind of coercion on them, which affected their attitude toward making a statement with complete freedom, a view that has also been upheld by the Penal Court of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Closely associated with the verdict of acquittal that is being discussed was the argument by Castillo Terrazas to the effect that the drugs were not under the



personal control of the accused; because whereas they were apprehended in Nogales, Sonora, the marihuana was located in Caborca, away from their control and availability, and hence there was no transportation involved in the case. Furthermore, it was also noted that, during the period of questioning, the foreigners did not speak the Spanish language, nor did the police captors speak English. Therefore, without an interpreter it would have been impossible for the data contained in the official letter of remand to have been correct or accurate. This, in addition to other views put forth by the private defender, culminated in the acquittal of the Rosenthals.

2909

CSO: 5330/83

MEXICO

PLAN TO REPLACE DRUG CROPS BY AIDING FARMERS DESCRIBED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 3 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] The Santa Barbara agreement on drugs, backing the development of programs for the replacement of crops, and promoting agricultural-livestock, industrial and commercial activities with the pertinent economic incentives, adopted at the 22d Mexican-United States Parliamentary Meeting, has substantially changed the program that was being pursued, limited to the eradication and destruction of plantations.

The foregoing was the manner in which Federal Deputy and engineer Jose Carlos de Saracho, former head of the National Union of Vegetable Producers, described the current situation, emanating from the policy followed by the government of the state of Sinaloa, to the effect that, "A program involving eradication and destruction of plantations would be of no use if it were not accompanied by another that represented alternatives for those traditionally depressed areas." The legislator thus summarized his view, explaining what his position had been at the interparliamentary meeting.

He noted that there had been express recognition from the legislators, through Benjamin A. Gilman, a member of Congress and representative from New York, who had mentioned the great effort being expended by Mexico, and in particular by the government of Antonio Toledo Corro, to replace the drugs with legal crops, such as vegetables, and voiced his support for a fund that exists in the United Nations to be contributed to back these programs, which he termed important.

During the 1981-82 season, 1,000 hectares were planted using drip irrigation, which represented employment for 50,000 workers in their places of origin; and for the forthcoming 1982-83 season, the planting of vegetables on 2,500 hectares is planned. Deputy De Saracho Calderon reported this, adding that, in the season just ended, an investment of 15 billion pesos had been made, including "the unquestionable benefits entailed by this program, namely, jobs, roads, electrification, the construction of business firms and other similar projects."

De Saracho Calderon expressed confidence that, with the support that has been established in the Santa Barbara agreement on drugs, there might be included other types of projects that would benefit the farmers in the rainy areas, such as programs for improving the housing and nutrition, particularly that of children, with the creation of milksheds, etc.

Insofar as the other problems discussed at this interparliamentary meeting were concerned, Deputy De Saracho also mentioned that of the people without identification papers, considering the fact that day laborers emigrate from Sinaloa, lured by the blinding glitter of dollars. He said that Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe had, in particular, requested of the United States Government an unlimited respect for human rights, "that they not be treated as criminals." And, as for considering that, after 5 years, a day laborer is entitled to regularize his status in accordance with the Sypson Masoli bill, he said that the Mexican legislators refrained from expressing their opinion, and confined themselves only to demanding respect for human rights.

2909

CSO: 5330/85

MEXICO

BRIEFS

PILL SHIPMENT SEIZED--Federal Judicial Police agents seized 11,040 toxic pills with an estimated black market value of half a million pesos hidden in a suitcase on the "La Bala" train arriving from Guadalajara, Jalisco, and bound for the border towns of Nogales and Mexicali. The Federal Judicial Police reported that the owner of the suitcase had not been arrested, because the bag did not contain any documentation. The confiscated pills (9,240 toxic pills of the Simple Darvon brand and 1,800 Umm Espacil capsules) were placed at the disposal of the agent of the Federal Public Ministry. It was also announced that the surveillance on all transportation facilities, as well as on the highways, has been intensified, because there have recently been more arrests made for trafficking in various types of drugs with a direct destination or enroute to the state's border towns or to the United States. [Text] [Hermosillo EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 8 Jun 82 Sec A p 5] 2909

MAY ANTIDRUG RESULTS--During May, 50 persons implicated in crimes against health were arrested by the Office of the Attorney General of Justice. Reports supplied by the coordinator for Zone 06 of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, Hector Aviles Castillo, indicate that the destruction of poppy and marihuana plantations was also successful, as was the seizure of substances harmful to health. Aviles Castillo told this morning paper that, during the operations conducted last month, seizures were made of 32 kilograms and 999 grams of marihuana, and 1 kilogram and 988 grams of poppy seed, representing a serious blow to the organized drug traffic. The Zone 06 coordinator noted that 1 kilogram and 493 grams of opium gum were seized, as well as two long-barreled and three short-barreled weapons which were carried by some of those arrested. Also, five mobile units that had been used in the unlawful activities were confiscated. As for the destruction of plantations, Aviles Castillo remarked that 60 poppy plantations on an area of 150 square meters were destroyed by fumigation, and one mixed plantation covering 180 square meters was also destroyed. The Zone 06 coordinator said that 493 poppy plantations and 78 of marihuana, over areas of 177,069 and 23,317 square meters, respectively, were destroyed manually. Aviles Castillo concluded by stating that the battle which the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has decided to carry out against drug addiction and trafficking is being waged with marked emphasis, to preclude an increase in these illegal activities. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 7 Jun 82 p 2] 2909

FUMIGATION HELICOPTER CRASHES--Mexico City, 4 May (Lemus)--Aviation pilot Capt Adrian Sepulveda Martinez, who is a member of the antidrug traffic corps of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, is confined in the ISSSTE [Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Workers] hospital in Culiacan, Sinaloa, as a result of injuries that he sustained when his helicopter crashed. Today, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that turbulence was the reason that the helicopter of that office's air services, with registration XC-GOR, came down in the vicinity of the settlement of San Jose del Llano, Sinaloa, or on the spurs of the Western Sierra Madre. The aircraft in question, commanded by Capt Sepulveda Martinez, who has had 25 years' experience, was returning to its base after having engaged in fumigation work to destroy poppy and marihuana plants. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 5 May 82 Sec A p 3] 2909

HEROIN, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Mexico City, 6 May (EXCELSIOR)--The Federal Judicial Police captured several rings of drug traffickers, primarily in states in the northern part of the republic and Michoacan. In El Dorado, Sinaloa, the agents arrested Jorge Enrique Zamora, Manuel Ovalle Ayala and Erasmo Ramirez, who were growers and distributors of marihuana. In that same location, they also arrested Eladio Hernandez Rios, who was growing grass in the backyard of his house. In El Chocotito, Tamaulipas, they captured Pilar Glaviz Rivera, with 480 grams of heroin. In Zacatecas, they caught Carlos Carrillo del Muro and Antonio Castaneda Carrillo, who were marihuana distributors. [Excerpts] [Mexicali LA VOZ DE LA FRONTERA in Spanish 7 May 82 Sec B p 14] 2909

MARIHUANA SMUGGLERS ESCAPE--In Matamoros, the Federal Judicial Police succeeded in dealing a heavy blow at the international drug traffic, upon seizing over half a ton of marihuana which was to be taken illegally into the United States. According to the reports provided in Matamoros, Comdr Benito Estrada Villagomez, heading a large group of agents, managed to ascertain that, at the site of the Las Brigadas communal farm, a trafficking ring was operating, engaged in taking marihuana across the Rio Bravo in tractor tires equipped with special motors to drive them. When the agents learned the time at which the operation was to be carried out, they went to the site, properly supplied with high-powered weapons. It was reported that, when the traffickers noticed the presence of the federal police, they put up resistance and fired at them, holding a terrific gun battle which lasted for several minutes. All the poisoners succeeded in making their escape to United States territory, leaving behind part of the marihuana shipment that was valued at several million pesos. It was confiscated by the Federal Judicial Police, as were the tires and equipment used by the traffickers to take it across the river. No casualties were reported among either the police unit or the narcos, who were reported to the FBI in Texas for their arrest, because they had managed to take across a moderate amount of marihuana before being caught by surprise by the federal police. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 6] 2909

PLANE FOUND WITH MARIHUANA--Saltillo, Coahuila, 20 May (NOTIMEX)--Today, the federal public minister in the state announced that a small abandoned plane containing traces of marihuana was discovered in the settlement of Sauceda, in the municipality of Ramos Arispe. The report noted that the local farmers had claimed that the aircraft was crewed by three Americans who were apparently carrying smuggled marihuana. The witnesses said that, after landing, the Americans boarded a vehicle and left. The Federal Highway Police are continuing the search for the three presumed smugglers. The abandoned plane is a model 60 Piper Aztec, the owner of which is the American Jim Kaarmond, a resident of Houston, Texas, the report concluded. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 21 May 82 Sec A p 1] 2909

CSO: 5330

38

PANAMA

COL NORIEGA PRAISED FOR WAR ON DRUG TRAFFIC

PA181705 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Jun 82 p 4A

[Editorial: "Colonel Noriega, the National Guard and Repression of Drug Trafficking"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. authorities fighting the drug trafficking have again praised Col Manuel Antonio Noriega for the effective cooperation Panama is giving to control this illegal traffic. On other occasions Colonel Noriega, as G-2 of the National Guard, and Dario Arosemena, as director of the National Department of Investigation (DENI), have been praised and encouraged for their work and that of the personnel under them for their vigorous and constant control of drug trafficking in our country.

There was a time when Panama was infamous as a center of drug traffickers and international criminals involved in these activities, but in a very few years the revolutionary government was able completely to change our country's image through decided and strong actions against drug trafficking, particularly at ports and airports. Since then Colonel Noriega has become prominent in his actions in this area, not only with G-2 and DENI personnel but with the customs inspectors of the Finance and Treasury Ministry. Visible and favorable results are constant, and they have generally received the proper publicity.

Therefore it is surprising that certain media are echoing rumors and distorted slanderous charges against the National Guard, and particularly against Colonel Noriega, regarding drug trafficking. These rumors are not true and only contribute to sowing distrust and to discrediting an institution that must deserve the respect of every Panamanian.

We understand that this is being done because of tactics used by the political opposition. However, we do not believe this is ethical or just, especially at a time when Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, has repeated that this organization will not become involved in political feuds and will be at the service of all Panamanians on an equal basis. In addition, international authorities who fight drug trafficking know that Panama is rendering effective service in this regard and deserves praise.

CSO: 5300/2320

IRAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZURE--According to an IRNA report, members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps seized 1,300 kg of opium along the Malayer-Nurabad Road and arrested three persons. [LD190124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 82]

DRUG SEIZURES--In a series of strike operations launched last Friday, the Revolution Guards in Nurabad seized 1,420 kg of opium from a gang of smugglers in the mountains surrounding Firuzabad in Alishtar. Five smugglers were arrested in this connection. Investigations are still continuing. Also, the Islamic Revolution Committee in Mashhad announced that last night the self-sacrificing guards of the Islamic Revolution Committee in Khajeh Rabi', while searching a dump truck carrying limestone on the Mashhad-Kalet Road, discovered 150 kg of opium in 21 bags and 15 kg of heroin in 15 bags. Three people were arrested in this connection and, together with dossiers on their cases, were handed over to the competent authorities. [LD210110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 82]

OPIUM CONFISCATED--The central news unit reports that through the efforts of antidrugs headquarters in Lorestan Province 4,780 kg of opium was seized from smugglers. Also, the antidrug personnel in Bakhtaran Province discovered and confiscated 2,800 kg of opium. [LD230302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82]

DRUGS SEIZED--According to the Central News Unit the Central Islamic Revolution Prospector's Office, Anti-Narcotics Branch, announced in a statement that though efforts rendered by the brother Islamic Revolution Guards and [word indistinct] anti-narcotic of the cities of Khorremabad, (Eslam-e-Bakhtaran), Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Qom, (Shahr-e-Kord) and [word indistinct], 150 international smugglers were arrested in a number of clashes in those cities. More than 6 tons of narcotics including opium juice and heroin were seized from those smugglers and handed over to the prosecutor's office, who in turn will submit it to the Health Ministry for pharmaceutical manufacturing. [LD250134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Jun 82 LD]

CSO: 5300/2322

SENEGAL

#### INVESTIGATION REVEALS NUMBERS OF DRUG USERS, SOURCES

Dakar AFRIQUE MUSULMANE in French No 4 Jun 82 pp 9, 4

[Article by Abass Diouf: "Stop the Drugs"]

[Excerpts] Like prostitution and alcohol, the use of drugs is forbidden by the Koran. Moreover, the Koran does not make any distinction between the manufacturer or grower, the dealer and the user. They all bear an equal share of responsibility. And on Doomsday, they will be "dealt with severely." Therefore, those who use drugs or encourage their use, or wait and see while drugs devastate our youth have no excuse. Above all, this applies to the bad heads of families who, as the Holy Book says, will have to answer to God for the actions of their children whose "keepers" they are.

#### The Number of Drug Addicts Increases Every Year

Since our country became a sovereign state, the use of drugs by our youth has steadily increased. We have reached the point where each citizen, each Muslim must take the bull by the horns and annihilate the evil which is attacking the very roots of our society. According to official statistics, the number of drug addicts has increased 25 times since independence. It is true that economic and social development as well as modernism have played an important part in this increase; nevertheless, a lack of education remains the primary cause for it. It is sad to say, but parents are increasingly shunning their responsibilities as educators. Most children are left to themselves and readily become prey to the temptations most harmful to our moral values. Among them, prostitution, alcoholism and drugs. In the case of the latter, we must note how quickly the users reach a state of physical and moral degeneracy.

To be able to fight this plague, it is useful to know its various aspects.

#### Pill Consumption at an All-Time High

Some children become marihuana or lobito users after smoking first straw, then cigarettes--either out of curiosity or to imitate others. Habit being a second nature, they get used to smoking. Others, after using "guinz" for a while ("guinz" consists in inhaling the vapors produced by a blend of gasoline and fuel-oil), easily become addicted to pills, which are much more discreet. Indeed, "guinz," being more inconvenient, offers more risks: burns and an odor that can be detected from a distance.



The drugs most widely used in our country are marihuana ("yamba"), lobito and, on a large scale, pills ("pions").

Only a few years ago, cannabis (marihuana) was the drug most commonly smoked in Senegal. Today, lobito, a hard drug much like marihuana but with less odor, is outstripping it.

#### Lobito Outstrips Marihuana

This narcotic is imported from certain English-speaking countries, especially from Ghana, and offers two disadvantages. Not only is it much more harmful than marihuana, but lobito users will never again need the latter. Proof: marihuana consumption is declining sharply and steadily, whereas lobito consumption is steadily increasing. Whereas cannabis is easily grown in our country, especially in Casamance and in the Niayes (Mboro), lobito, until now, comes from Ghana. Distribution networks controlled by Senegalese and foreigners (especially Ghanaians) have become solidly implanted throughout our regions.

#### The Ghanaian Connection

Whenever you trace the network to the top, you find a Ghanaian. It is sad to say, but it is true. We have nothing against citizens of a country which is a great friend of Senegal, but those of its citizens--and their Senegalese accomplices--who introduce this drug into our country do not deserve our friendship. And exemplary sanctions should be imposed upon them to make them think twice, for they all are bad Africans and must be made accountable to society.

#### Substantial Profits From Drugs

Obviously, drugs (lobito or marihuana) purchased 30,000 francs per kilo wholesale, and retailing for 300,000-400,000 francs, are a source of rather substantial profits. Such an opportunity to make an easy dollar is available to all. Certain shady traders looking for a quick and profitable deal, certain unemployed with plenty of time on their hands, and even some workers unaware of what they are doing need only take one small step to become actual drug dealers.

Whereas toxic plants (lobito, marihuana) are easily detected because of their characteristic odor, the detection of pills--newcomers on the market--is much more difficult. The major difficulty rests with the fact that drugs of this type are practically odorless and look exactly like any other pills. Some of these pills, such as hymenocetal, sunnuctane and Noctabiol, are normally bought with a prescription in any pharmacy. Actually, they are primarily medicines.

#### Pills Disturb the Nervous System

It is only when they are taken in excessive amounts that they have harmful effects on the organism, especially on the brain. They disturb the nervous system for good; as a result, there is no cure for drug-induced madness.

These pills sell for 75, 100, 125 [francs] each. When there is a shortage, they become priceless. This is where the real danger lies, for a drug addict will shrink from nothing, not even killing or stealing, to get his daily dose. This sometimes causes tragedies, especially in families. Some parents, far from suspecting that their child is taking drugs, explain his odd behavior by considerations which have nothing to do with reality. Often, they will accuse the "rab" and djinns of possessing their child. And, after losing time and money, they end up at the hospital (Fann or Thiaroye) where they learn the truth. Worse than the "rab" and certain contagious diseases, drugs go on devastating all layers of our society. The young are much affected, but adults are not spared. It is unfortunate that, with drug pills, it is impossible to know with whom one is dealing: at first sight, there is no difference between a drug addict and a normal person. As a result, police work is becoming increasingly harder.

Here, in Senegal, the police, the gendarmerie and the customs carry out investigations each for itself. It is high time for them to start cooperating closely: the customs much more so than the other two, because they are guarding our borders.

Their role should no longer be limited to purely economical matters. Of course, it is essential that they protect the country against fraud, but it is equally important that they protect it against the infiltration of all social plagues, among which drugs have a choice position. Therefore, a dynamic action on the part of the police, with the cooperation of all citizens, can stop drug in its tracks, as well as any other plagues.

For starters, our newspaper itself has investigated the subject. This has shown us that, with a little good will, it is possible to obtain many information that can be useful in achieving effective drug control.

This is why AFRIQUE MUSULMANE is appealing to all Muslims to consider drug control as a sacred obligation and make it one of their daily concerns. They must consider it their duty to report drug users and smokers (marihuana, lobito, pills, etc.) for, in doing so, they would serve the nation.

#### Smugglers Have More Than One Trick Up Their Sleeves

Taking the initiative, AFRIQUE MUSULMANE is listing, as an indication, a few locations around Cap-Vert where drugs are commonly sold. These are: the whole east-west cliff-road, the vicinity of the El Mansour and El Malick movie theaters, the vicinity of the Independence Monument, Soumbédioune, Sandaga, the Nguelaw market (around the new mosque), the Colobane market, the Colobane garage, the bus station, some neighborhoods in Guediawaye, Pikine and Thiaroye. To conceal their goods, dealers have more than one trick up their sleeves. In Soumbédioune, for instance, they bury the drugs in the sand and walk empty handed waiting for a potential customer, whereas on certain markets the drugs sold are used on the spot. For this, water is offered to the addict who must swallow the pill on the spot. Some peddlers even conceal the pills in matchboxes or in the most unexpected packaging. Some dealers even mix lobito and marihuana with henna ("Foudeune") into a paste. Of course, you cannot know that it is not henna unless you burn the mixture. There are many tricks like this to conceal drugs.

#### Parents Play a Decisive Part

Therefore, the best way to control drugs is to make the public, especially children, aware of the danger they present. Prevention is better than cure. There is no point in treating drug addicts if they are left to themselves afterward. When they get out of the hospital, they must not be allowed to go back to an environment where vice prevails. And, in this respect, parents can play a decisive part. They must cut off the patient from all sources of supply, by keeping him away from bad company and by keeping him busy.

#### Islam Offers a Reason for Living to the Young

We must also recognize that the fad for drugs is furthered by the crisis of our society, with all its accompanying evils: idleness, uncertainty as to the future. These causes are real and they push the young to seek an escape from the fears generated by the consumer society. Islam, precisely, by offering a model to society, gives to all these idle young a reason for living and for hope, not only in this world, but in the next world as well.

9294

CSO: 5300/5789

SENEGAL

JIHAD AGAINST DRUGS URGED FOR MUSLIMS

Dakar AFRIQUE MUSULMANE in French No 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial by Mansour P. Diouf: "Jihad Against Drug"]

[Text] It is high time for the Muslim community of Senegal to follow the example of the authorities and of numerous Islamic countries in waging a ruthless war against the use of drugs, under any form whatsoever. Many young boys and girls who are assumed to be "possessed" and are treated as such, are purely and simply the victims of drugs. The specialized police and hospital departments are overflowing and spend most of their time treating "patients" who, after creating confusion in their families and disturbing the peace on the streets, have become human wrecks: and they are barely 16 to 18. In addition to the enormous sums which their parents and the state must spend for their treatment, to the disastrous effect of such nefarious examples on other young people, to the disastrous image they present of our country, the most serious fact is that most of these children are Muslims. Seen from this angle, the one with which we are most concerned, the problem deserves that we give it priority and declare a true jihad against drugs; a jihad with all our authority, spiritual, temporal and moral. This is a serious challenge which, for its part, Islam must meet, even if it means making drastic changes in established rules which, until now, our society has tolerated or minimized.

However, we should not restrict ourselves to dealing with the victims. Drugs are grown, manufactured, marketed clandestinely by a category of citizens who are fully aware of the tragedies they cause and draw from them considerable profits which, in practice, evade all control. The roots of the evil lie mainly with the suppliers, the dealers and go-betweens. For this reason, the action of the authorities to eradicate cultivation of the plants which poison the live strengths of the nation could be increased and accelerated. Also, the controls exerted where sports are practiced, at airports, along roads and at other locations could be extended to include the markets and even the homes.

At any rate, we, the Muslims of the Federation, are warning those of our fellow Muslims who might ever so slightly be tempted to get involved in that criminal traffic which falls under the interdicts mentioned in the surata "Table Served", verse 92.

9294  
CSO: 5300/5789

USSR

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET ISSUES DECREE ON WILD HEMP

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 May 82 p 1

[Ukase of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet on Administrative Responsibility for the Failure to Take Measures to Destroy Wild Hemp]

[Text] Considering that the eradication of wild hemp, a raw material for the illegal manufacturing of narcotics, is an important state measure which must be precisely and promptly carried out by the officials of the respective state bodies, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes as well as by the citizens, the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To establish administrative liability in the form of a fine for the failure to take measures to destroy wild hemp on the plantings of agricultural crops, in orchards, vineyards, forestry establishments, nurseries and parks, along the sides of fields, irrigation and irrigation-reclamation networks, on the right-of-ways of highways and railroads, at the farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, on the plots of lands of the inhabitants of cities, settlements and other population points as well as on the lands of the state forests, bodies of water and state reserves assigned to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises, institutions and organizations.

For the failure to take measures to eradicate wild hemp, a fine is to be imposed in the following amounts:

- a) From 50 to 100 rubles for the directors of sovkhoses, the chairmen of kolkhozes and the leaders of other enterprises, institutions and organizations;
- b) From 20 to 50 rubles for the main agronomists (agronomists) of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, forestry establishments, forest and orchard nurseries, the managers of sovkhos divisions and the brigade leaders of tractor and field brigades;
- c) From 20 to 50 rubles for citizens.

2. The fines for violations provided under the current ukase are to be imposed by administrative conditions under the executive committees of the rayon, city, city rayon, settlement and rural soviets on the basis of a protocol drawn up in the established procedure by the authorized official from the internal affairs body or the State Inspectorate for Plant Quarantine under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for Kirghizia.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet, T. Koshoyev  
Secretary of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet, S. Omurkulova

The City of Frunze

10 May 1982

10272

CSO: 1830/355

GREECE

INTERPOL-SOUGHT TRAFFICKER ARRESTED

Athens TA NEA in Greek 22 May 82 p 3

/Text/ Athens Suburbs Security has found 2 kilograms of a large amount of hashish dust that had recently been brought into Greece from Turkey. The hashish was found in the house of Dimitrios Athan. Furlas, 42 years old who was arrested. Interpol was also interested in Furlas who had been imprisoned in West Germany for trafficking in hashish.

Col E. Vasilakis (director of the Athens Suburbs Security) had had information on the movement of narcotics from Didymoteikhon and Orestias. After surveillance, Dim. Furlas was arrested in his house (106 Mavromikhali Street) where besides the 2 kilograms of hashish a sum of 500,000 drachmas was confiscated. Included in this money were dollars and Brazilian currency.

He also revealed the identities of his accomplices who were interrogated by gendarmery authorities in Lamia and Orestias but they were not arrested because no hashish was found in their possession.

Dim. Furlas used a young girl as a narcotics "pusher" in Athens. She is now being sought by the gendarmery.



Dim. Furlas

5671  
CSO: 5300/5415

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GREECE

PIRAEUS NARCOTICS GANG MEMBERS ARRESTED

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 25 May 82 p 2

/Text/ The Piraeus General Security has broken up yet another big narcotics trafficking gang that was operating in the areas of Korydallon, Agia Varvara, Vathi Square and Exarkheia, distributing the "white death" to drug addicts.

Those arrested are the following: Pan. Vasilikiotis, 37 years old, unemployed; Emm. Bismakopoulos, 35 years old, automobile salesman; Il. Peidis, 25 years old, sailor; Io. Kalaitzidis, 37 years old, OLP /Piraeus Port Authority/ worker and former soccer team player on the Pan-Athenean team; St. Vatistas, 44 years old, automobile painter; Per. Papadakis, 33 years old, unemployed; Ar. Vrakhalis, 49 years old, itinerant fruit vendor; Io. Kartelias, 39 years old, sailor; Al. Marten, 30 years old, private business employee; and Anast. Doukas, 32 years old, sailor.

Found in their possession and confiscated was the following: 49 grams of heroin, many capsules of the narcotic drug Romidon, a small amount of processed Indian cannabis, a fully loaded revolver, a stiletto, a sum of 109,000 drachmas that came from the sale of the narcotics, precision scales, syringes and all other kinds of paraphernalia used with heroin.

The irreversible course for the persons arrested started 15 days ago when the director of the Piraeus General Security received information about the activities of Peidis who was the "big shot" and the tough gue of the gang, as well as Bismakopoulos who had an automobile showroom on Athens Avenue and who for some time now had turned it into a "den" for addicts.



Giannis Kalaitzidis,  
well-known center for  
the Pan-Athenean soccer  
team who was arrested  
yesterday for narcotics  
trafficking

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CSO: 5300/5415



GREECE

WEST GERMAN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN ATHENS

Athens AKROPOLIS in Greek 27 May 82 p 3

/Text/ Two German narcotics traffickers who passed themselves off as tourists have been arrested by officers of the Athens General Security after setting a trap for them in the Plaka area.

On their possession was found 160 grams of opium and 10 grams of heroin and morphine that they had brought with them from India.

The men are Johannes M. Busner, 28 years old who is also wanted in West Germany for narcotics traffic, and Martin N. Nitske, 24 years old from Dortmund.

They arrived in Athens on 19 and 21 May respectively, illegally bringing with them in their baggage an unknown quantity of opium, heroin and morphine.

In Athens, they stayed at the "Faistos" boarding house in Plaka and began selling their narcotics to drug addicts who frequent the "ghetto" in this area.

Their activity became known to the Athens General Security which immediately went into action to locate and arrest them.

One of the officers of the Narcotics Prosecution Service showed up as a buyer and asked Busner to sell him 2 grams of heroin. The German was persuaded to do so and asked for 25,000 drachmas. However, at the moment he was handing over the drug, he was arrested.

After his arrest, Busner revealed the identity of his colleague who was also arrested. Both will appear before the public prosecutor today.



The two German narcotics traffickers Martin Nitske and Johannes Busner who unsuspectingly kept an appointment and were caught in the "trap."

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CS0: 5300/5415

ICELAND

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS BAN AGAINST CULTIVATING HASHISH

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 9 Jun 82 p 32

[Article: "Growing Cannabis Plants Is Illegal"]

[Text] It is illegal to grow cannabis plants in Iceland. The Supreme Court so decided yesterday and upheld a judgment of the Criminal Court for Addiction and Narcotics of 6 January 1981. Therewith a 30-year-old man has been subjected to a 3,500-krona fine or 20 days in jail if the fine is not paid within 4 weeks. The man is also required to pay all appeals costs and prosecution costs, 4,500 krona, and 4,500 krona to his attorney.

The circumstances were that on 10 April 1979 cannabis plants were discovered in the residence of the man in the Fludrugrandar area of Reykjavik. The cannabis plants were found in his apartment window and likewise in the basement under floodlights. In all, 27 cannabis plants were discovered in the man's possession.

The man said that he had not used the plants or grown them for use and denied having used narcotics in Iceland. He claimed that he was aware of the Law on Addiction and Narcotics and that the law did not make growing cannabis plants illegal. An out of court settlement was offered but he requested a court trial before the Criminal Court for Addiction and Narcotics. The court ordered him to pay a fine of 3,500 krona and he appealed the decision to the Supreme Court which has now upheld the decision of the lower court and thereby decided that it is illegal to grow cannabis in Iceland whether the cannabis is to be used for producing narcotics or as a decorative plant.

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NETHERLANDS

COMMENTATOR SUGGESTS LEGAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by A. de Swaan: "A Fair Deal For The Junkies" part 3]

[Text] Heroin cures no sicknesses and neither does it cause any. The sole misery that is produced by it is also relieved by it: the desire for heroin, and for more and more. Opiates, then, are only indirectly connected with sickness and health, but very directly with morality and public order.

Day after day, thousands of addicts commit theft, forgery and robbery, break all the laws in the book, and a few of God's commandments besides. But it is a law that is forcing them to commit all these crimes. It is the Opium Law of the Netherlands, enforced by international treaty as well, wherein the selling, use and possession of opiates--heroin among them--is prohibited outside of medical practice.

This prohibition has not caused those drugs to disappear, but has in fact led to illicit trading and price increases, to criminality among the users who have to come up with the money for outrageous prices, and to the formation of gangs and terror among the black-marketeers for whom only the law of the jungle applies. Here the law leads to crime.

The results of the law have been contrary to the best intentions of the legislators. A measure designed to offer protection has made life more dangerous for citizens--including the users--and has moreover exposed the users to infection, poisoning, persecution by the police and intimidation by the dealers.

The Opium Law must, then, be wiped off the book, and if that is not immediately possible because of international treaty obligations, then the law must be circumvented. That can be done by allowing doctors to provide the drugs to addicts under certain conditions.

The discussion has now progressed to this point of view. This was evident at a closed gathering of experts convened by the Oude Stadt (district council) in Amsterdam and can be expected from a conference that is scheduled in Rotterdam.

Controlled distribution, then; but to which addicts and on what conditions? The proposal that Peter Cohen and Iem Roos placed before the Oude Stadt excels in its clarity and firmness of principle: any person in the program can get his choice of drug at cost from the doctor where he has registered. There is no obligation to seek help, no pressure to break the habit, or even to reduce the dosage, no placement in guardianship, nor for that matter any cure or treatment. The doctor acts solely as a dispenser, with no questions asked. Understandably, that would not at all please a number of attending physicians. But under the present law only the medical profession may dispense drugs.

Upon being shown a registration card (to prevent double dipping), the doctor provides the needed dosage from his supply, wraps it up and hands it over. But here an awkward complication arises. For the customers could ask for more than they need and walk down the street a few blocks to sell their surplus to a foreigner who is excluded from legal access and would be willing to pay much more for it provided only that it is cheaper than on the international black market. By reselling in this way, any unemployed school-dropout could arrange a splendid and troublefree existence for himself. That would not be the worst thing about it. What is really unacceptable are the external effects.

As soon as narcotics are cheaper and more easily obtainable in one place in the free world than elsewhere, the addicts will swarm down on them from everywhere. Even now they come by the busloads from neighboring countries to Amsterdam to buy methadone, a drug substitute illegally available from the local junkies who themselves get it from the GGD (Public Health Service) or from a family doctor. If all the other drugs as well were liberally dispensed, the addicts in the surrounding countries would throng to us. They would linger here without adequate income for their support and for their expensive hobby. They would become a burden on society, just as they are even now. Cohen and Roos naively maintained that the police and courts are in a position to turn back such unwanted foreigners. On hearing this, the police officials who were present burst into laughter. In a cosmopolitan city like Amsterdam or an international port like Rotterdam, it would take a system of passport control and police supervision to get rid of undesirable foreigners that would make South Africa look like a free state by comparison. In short, there must be a guarantee that nothing, or very little, leaks out of the distribution system and attracts foreigners.

How is resale to be stopped? One could supply the users with just the amount they themselves need to avoid withdrawal symptoms. There are even pharmacological methods to determine such a dosage. But nothing can be done about simulation. If a person can work up foam on the mouth and sweat on the forehead, for a few convulsions and cries he can assure himself of enough heroin for five hits a day which can be resold to eager foreigners for hundreds of guilders. Another solution would be to supply anyone with the dosage he wants, but with the chance that the requested amount might occasionally and without advance notice be administered on the spot. If the client had requested too much, he would be overdosed. This does not comply with medical ethics, nor with my own.

Then, on-site consumption is the only answer left. There are problems with that too. The effects of heroin pass quickly and after several hours users need it again, some as much as six times daily. A form of heroin with delayed action that would help an addict get through the night and the weekend has not yet been found. Another drawback is that only an injected dose is unmarketable. Thus, supervision is called for to convert smokers, sniffers, and swallowers into shooters in order to avoid smuggling. However, one might think of something better on this point. On-site use is the sole way to forestall reselling and its attraction of foreigners. But this would force the users to go to the doctor several times a day, or to spend a great deal of their time there. Not a very cheerful prospect.

The best thing to do then is to select a user location in a place where the addict already has to be, say, because he works there. That makes me think of my former idea: designate a number of businesses, whether they exist already or must be established, there during workbreaks a traveling doctor or nurse will administer a dose to the workers who need it. That will at least provide some of the addicts an acceptable means of support. They will have a regular place to be and will be provided for in their special need.

This method of distribution is not the answer for all cases. But it probably is for some. On a very small scale and very discreetly, there is already in operation in Amsterdam a workplace such as this where morphine is regularly distributed under medical supervision. This method should be tried elsewhere. There are many dangers and problems. I have listed and considered them each in their turn. Now it is time for careful experiments with controlled distribution.

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SWEDEN

#### PARLIAMENT VOTES FUNDS FOR FIGHTING DRUGS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 82 p 6

[Article by Hans O. Alfredsson]

[Text] Liquor consumption has declined, and that is good. But the fight must continue. Everyone agreed on that point as Parliament devoted the day before People's Temperance Day to a long debate on alcohol and drugs.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs Karin Soder (Center Party) asserted that the government's bill and Parliament's decision in 1977 marked a turning point in Swedish drug policy. Evert Svensson (Social Democrat) agreed, but he added that not much had come of the good efforts.

The Social Democrats wanted to go farther than the government on several points by setting aside more money for such things as treatment centers and nursing homes and increasing subsidies to voluntary organizations.

But since it outnumbered the opposition, the nonsocialist majority approved the government bill instead. This means that 207.1 million kronor have been allocated for the operation of institutions and treatment centers, 1.1 million for training and joint action in the temperance administration, 13.5 million for organizations, 16.3 million for information and education concerning alcohol, 113.8 million for the operation of reform schools, 285 million for the operation of nursing homes and residence facilities, 29.4 million for government nursing homes for alcoholics, and 96.9 million for alcoholic outpatient clinics and welfare service centers.

#### Consumption Down Since 1979

Parliament also decided that an attempt must be made to overcome the shortage of space for treating drug abusers.

Karin Soder noted that liquor consumption has declined since 1979 and that total sales of alcohol have declined by 18 percent over the past 5 years. This shows that our efforts have yielded good results, she said. Drug abuse is developing in another direction, however. The abuse of cannabis, for example, has increased since 1979.

The minister of health and social welfare said: "What is needed now is not primarily new resources, but coordination of the resources already available."

She also pointed out that the various actions aimed at countering the use and abuse of drugs "have borne fruit" and that, as one example, drug-free rock concerts have been big successes.

But she regarded as distressing the "cynical superficiality" still shown by many people in the debate on alcohol.

Evert Svensson felt that the government had produced a good report on the situation but that it had come up with a poor action program. Inga Lantz (Left Party-Communists) also felt that the measures were marginal at best.

Rune Gustafsson (Center Party) depicted preventive measures as being the most important. He pointed out that it is impossible to get rid of the problems by dealing with them after they arise.

Gertrud Sigurdson (Social Democrat) claimed that pop music glorifies hashish, and on that point she was supported by Sten Svensson (Conservative Party). She asked whether we are not taking the abuse of hashish too lightly. An entire generation is in danger of going under without anyone's noticing it in time.

Gertrud Sigurdson said: "It is a disgrace to a rich welfare state that drugs have gotten such a strong foothold."

Sten Svensson felt that Karin Soder was presenting too positive a picture of the new Addict Treatment Law (LVM). There must be greater scope for taking coercive steps in the case of serious abusers. The LVM is not strong enough, he said.

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CSO: 5300/2308



SWEDEN

STUDY ANALYZES YOUTH DRUG PROBLEM

Stockholm 7 DAGAR in Swedish 21 May 82 pp 38-40

[Article by Claes Lofgren]

[Excerpts] Teenagers are growing up in a country where there is a double message: alcohol is destructive--but necessary for having fun. The attitude toward narcotics has become more negative. Most have tried hashish, but extremely few become heavy abusers of drugs. Drugs are the topic of this second article in the 7 DAGAR series on young people.

"They can't say anything--after all, they do it themselves. The parents of all my friends drink. I have seen several of them acting like swine. I think they are worse than we are, really--you'd think they would know more."

One of the 19 teenagers taking part in an attitude study on drugs said that. And a 15-year-old girl who took part in the same study said this:

"I really don't want to drink--it just happens. I don't think any of us wants to drink, and none of us really decides that we are going to drink--it's just that there is always beer, so we drink."

Those statements say two things. First, there is a clear connection between the drinking habits of parents and those of their children. Among young people between the ages of 13 and 16, 57 percent of those whose parents do not drink also abstain from alcohol. Of those whose parents do drink, only 9 percent do not drink.

Second, drinking by young people is seldom a sensual pleasure--it is more often associated with anxiety and strong feelings. The young people inherit their parents' hypocritical attitude toward alcohol. Teenagers are growing up in a country where there is a double message: alcohol is destructive, but it is necessary for having fun.

Around that insoluble contradiction created by hypocrisy there is woven a fine-meshed net of written and unwritten prohibitions. Society enacts bans on advertisements for the alcohol that it also sells. Long lines form in front of restaurants where the poison is served. Alcohol becomes a kind of demon that puts the free will out of operation.

That is the mental climate in which parents try to bring up their children to be teetotallers or moderate users of alcohol. Some simply forbid their teenagers to drink. Others use more liberal methods and perhaps give their 15-year-old a bottle of wine from time to time.

"My friend and I get a bottle of wine from Dad when we are going to a party. We say that we are going to share it, so they think that we are only going to drink that, and everything is all right." (Quoted from the attitude study.)

#### Very Few Hashish Smokers Become Addicts

Although they themselves are considered addicts by the law, this is what young hashish smokers say about abusers of hard drugs:

"Addicts should be sent to camps, learn to work, and do their share. There is certainly something wrong with people who become abusers--they probably don't have a chance to be anything else."

It is clear from the partial report published last fall by the Investigating Committee on the Extent of Drug Abuse that almost all young people have smoked hashish at one time or another. The same report also shows that an insignificant percentage uses it at present--a total of 1 percent of those interviewed said they had smoked hashish during the preceding month. Transposed to the entire group of young people, this comes out to about 13,000 individuals. Is that an alarming figure?

Naturally, it is from that group of 13,000 young hashish smokers that out-and-out drug addicts are recruited. Two seemingly contradictory conclusions can be drawn from these facts:

First, all heavy drug addicts start with hashish.

Second, very few of all those who smoke or have smoked hashish become heavy drug addicts.

Statistics show that fewer young people are trying drugs than was the case 10 years ago. Hardly anyone--young or old--can have avoided realizing that society does not approve of drugs. But at the same time, antidrug propaganda finds it difficult to penetrate certain subcultures that may be built around an idea or a film or those that take root in gangs.

In a subculture--a hashish-smoking group, for example--the group's rules become more important than those of society. There is a great danger that the same polarization may occur in connection with drugs as has occurred in the attitude toward alcohol.

Is drug abuse among young people a result of their class background? From a purely statistical standpoint, the children of parents in Social Group 3 are overrepresented among abusers. But statistics are a dull instrument with which to get at the reasons for abuse.

Where there is a lack of clear rules about what is permitted in the area of alcohol and drugs, there is naturally a greater risk of abuse among children, regardless of social group. The fact that Social Group 3 dominates the statistics must be viewed against the following background:

First, abuse within the upper class is not perceived outwardly in the same way. The upper class is shielded by large private residences, private physicians, and a more tolerant environment--at least within certain limits.

Second, Social Group 3 includes what ought to be Social Group 4, in which alcohol abuse, unemployment, and penury are characteristic features.

If the "4's" were isolated from the "3's," the "3's" would probably not include more abusers than the "higher" social groups. But no one is fated to become an alcoholic or a drug addict just because his father or mother is. Even though there is a clear statistical relationship, the reasons for abuse are considerably more complicated in each individual case.

#### Girls More Negative in Attitude Than Boys

If hashish becomes more available, more young people try it out. The curve representing those who have come in contact with drugs follows almost exactly the curve representing those who have tried it. The percentage of those who actually try drugs when the latter are offered seems to be constant. But why are some curious, while others are not? Of two brothers--growing up in the same family and attending the same school--one becomes a drug abuser. Why?

Often it is a matter of chance. Few young people begin to drink or take drugs on their own--experimenting with drugs occurs within a group. And since hashish groups are most often a big-city phenomenon, a move from Saffle to Huddinge or from Turkey to Tensta may be the starting point for a teenager's career as an abuser.

The Board of Education's annual surveys of comprehensive school graduating classes show, incidentally, that only 3 percent of those who tried hashish did so because it was offered to them by an adult stranger. Young people teach each other.

Despite the fact that over 90 percent of the young people have a negative attitude toward hashish and about half disapprove of alcohol, there are 87 percent who have used alcohol and 15 percent who have smoked hashish at least once. So it seems that many of them drink and smoke hashish against their own better judgment. This is especially true of girls, who--despite their more negative attitude toward drugs--use them in approximately the same percentages as boys.

Equality between boys and girls has been achieved in the area of drug consumption. On the other hand, the teenagers themselves find it harder to accept girls who are intoxicated or high on drugs.

"When Pia is stinking drunk, I think it is much more awful than when Lasse is. Although really, one is as awful as the other. But I feel somehow that she looks worse." (A teenaged girl in the attitude study.)

Boys and men still dominate in the use of heavy drugs. Among those who inject narcotics and/or smoke hashish every day, there is one girl for every three boys. Psychopharmaceutical preparations are used almost exclusively by girls. Boys consider it "unmanly" to take sleeping pills. If they have problems, it is considered more proper to go on a good drunk. Girls also smoke more than boys.

On the whole, the investigating committee's report "Young People, Drugs, and Preventive Work" shows that the use of alcohol and drugs and the sniffing of solvents among young people have declined over the past 10 years. But the report also points to the danger that a few individuals will become increasingly heavy abusers. The contrast between the decent and the depraved may become sharper.

#### Less Drug Abuse Than 10 Years Ago

Percentage of Alcohol Users in Grade 9 as a Percentage of the Total Comprehensive School Graduating Class

Year	Alcohol Users*					
			At least		At least	
	Boys	Girls	once a month	Girls	once a week	Girls
1972	90	91	34	22	8	4
1980	85	88	26	20	4	3

\*Those who drink the equivalent of at least half a bottle of hard liquor.

Age	Have tried drugs	Current users*	Total number of young people
13-16	27,000	5,000	485,000
17-20	89,000	16,000	431,000
20-24	111,000	9,000	450,000

\*Have tried it during the past month.

Number of Heavy Drug Abusers According to Comprehensive Count by Country's Authorities in 1979\*

Age	
15-19	700-900
20-24	3,300-4,200

\*Heavy drug abuse means the injection of drugs and/or the daily use of cannabis.

Percentage of Students in Grade 9 and of Conscripts Who  
Have Tried Drugs (as a percentage of the total number)

<u>At some time</u>	<u>Grade 9</u>		<u>Grade 9 in Stockholm</u>		<u>Conscripts</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
1971	14	17	35	30	15.7
1980	8	8	21*	20*	19.2

\*These figures are for 1978.

Percentage of Students in Grade 9 and of Conscripts  
Who Have Used Drugs in the Past Month

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grade 9</u>		<u>Grade 9 in Stockholm</u>		<u>Conscripts</u>
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
1971	5	7	11	9	4.8
1980	2	2	6*	4*	3.7

\*These figures are for 1978.

Percentage of Students in Grade 9 Who Have Used Drugs  
More Than Five Times in the Past Month and of Conscripts  
Who Have Used Drugs Twice or More in the Past Month

<u>Year</u>	<u>Grade 9</u>	<u>Grade 9 in Stockholm</u>	<u>Conscripts</u>
1971	1.6		3.5
1975	0.6	3.4	3.1
1979	0.4	2.6	2.5

Source: "Young People, Drugs, and Preventive Work."

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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM COUNTY POLICE TO USE TOUGHER MEANS IN DRUG WAR

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 May 82 p 10

[Article by Mona Johansson]

[Text] The fight by Stockholm police against drug crimes is about to become more effective. By the end of this summer, an entirely new division with greatly increased resources will take charge of narcotics work throughout the county.

The plans for reorganizing the war against drugs in Stockholm are now complete. The only thing still needed is a government decision, and that is expected around 1 July.

The police and the government both agree that police efforts against drug crimes must be beefed up.

Hans Wranghult, acting police commissioner for Stockholm, says: "It is urgent that we get the proper resources so that an effort as big as this will be effective. With the new narcotics division, we can get a unified grip on all drug crimes in the county. The resources are currently split up among different regions, and surveillance is too fragmented."

Sharp Improvement

Many places in the country already have special narcotics divisions organized more or less along the same lines as the one Stockholm is now expected to get. But in the place where drug crimes and abuse are the greatest, there has been no single unit to take charge of surveillance.

Hans Wranghult says: "No, Stockholm has fallen a little behind, and perhaps the war on drugs has been suffering as a result. The new organization should result in strong improvement."

Narcotics investigations are currently conducted by the nationally famous County Narcotics Group in Huddinge, the Stockholm Police District, and the National Criminal Police Corps. In all, there are between 35 and 40 officers.

#### More Officers

The number of officers will be doubled in the new division: 75 officers will concentrate solely on the war against drug crimes in the county. The plans call for including the Huddinge group in the new division. Other officers will be transferred from the Stockholm Police District.

The National Criminal Police Corps group, which works only with drug problems in Stockholm, may be completely disbanded.

Hans Wrangfelt [name variation as published] says: "It is not necessary for the National Criminal Police Corps to occupy itself with local problems in Stockholm. It should occupy itself with national matters instead."

#### New Division Will Be Coordinator

The new narcotics division will be in charge of narcotics investigations at all levels, but sales of hashish and hard drugs on the street and in the squares will in general continue to be the responsibility of local police districts.

Hans Wrangfelt says: "But it is important that the narcotics division have the overall responsibility and that it be able to act as coordinator for the districts. The great majority of drug crimes overlap the various district boundaries."

Pending a new organization of the fight against drugs, a group of about 10 police officers has started combating the street trade in drugs. In about a year, the group has worked all over Stockholm.

Inspector Rune Aggebo, who is in charge of the Ostermalm Group, says: "Sales are not made as openly as they used to be. As a result of our work, ordinary people no longer have to be afraid of being accosted if they sit on a park bench, as they did a few years ago."

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

SIX YEARS FOR DRUG VIOLATIONS--Sandviken (TT)--The leader of a drug gang in Sandviken has been sentenced to 4 years and 2 months in prison. In addition to serious drug offenses, the 42-year-old man was also guilty of grand larceny, larceny, receipt of stolen goods, and driving without a license. His wife was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months in prison. It was revealed in the trial that the couple had acted as informers for the police. A police officer admitted that he had had contact with the defendants, but said that he had acted in good faith. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 May 82 p 6] 11798

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